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of the Government of India, a scheme for the intensification of the propaganda of this method at an estimated cost of Rs. 1·15 lakhs and this scheme is to be implemented during 1958–59.

(iv) *Organisation of co-operative farming.*—The Government have asked Collectors of districts to select suitable villages in Community Development/National Extension Service blocks where Co-operative—Joint Farming Societies could be started on a purely voluntary basis.

(v) *Adoption of measures for the destruction of pests and diseases of crops.*—The Agricultural Department of the State has a separate staff for plant protection work under the control of the Government Mycologist and Government Entomologist with headquarters at Coimbatore in order to accord technical advice to ryots. Necessary pesticides and insecticides are being stocked in all Agricultural Depots in the State for supply to the needy ryots. Supply is effected at 50 per cent of the cost price in areas which are declared as pest affected by the District Agricultural Officers concerned. The Government have also sanctioned a scheme for supply of sprayers and dusters to ryots at 50 per cent cost.

(vi) *Close liaison should exist between Research and extension workers.*—There is already a good deal of co-ordination between the Research and Extension workers in this State. The Committee on Agricultural Education which was constituted by the Government sometime ago has gone into this question and made certain recommendations which are under the consideration of Government.

(vii) *Award of citations to ryots and encouraging popular leadership.*—The Government are holding crop competitions in respect of paddy, groundnuts, sugarcane, cashewnut, etc. The State Farmers' Forum and the District Taluk and Village Agricultural Associations wherever they are functioning are encouraging popular leadership among the agriculturists.

2. The other recommendations contained in the report of the Indian delegation to China are receiving the active consideration of Government.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 180 asked by Sri A. Vedarathnam, at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 3rd March 1958, page 88 supra.]

(*a*) *List of* **17** *new railway lines recommended to the Government of India in* 1956—

1. Theni-Gudalur.
2. Neiveli-Vriddhachalam-Salem (broad gauge line).
3. Salem-Banglore.

4. Chinnasalem-Chingleput.
5. Mangalore-Hassan line (not in Madras State).
6. Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin
7. Salem-Tiruchirappalli line.
8. Manamadurai-Tuticorin.
9. Tanjore-Pattukottai.
10. Kancheepuram-Vellore.
11. Satyamangalam-Chamrajnagar.
12. Tellicherry-Mysore (not in Madras State).
13. Kollengode-Trichur (not in Madras State).
14. Manamadurai-Virudhunagar.
15. Ariyalur-Salem (via) Perambalur, Thuraiyur and Namakkal.
16. Mangalore-Bombay Coastal line (not in Madras State).
17. Karur-Dindigul (via) Guziliamparai.

List of six lines recommended for high priority—

1. Salem-Bangalore.
2. Theni-Gudalur.
3. Manamadurai-Virudhunagar (via) Aruppukkottai.
4. Chinnasalem-Chingleput.
5. Salem-Karur.
6. Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin.

(*b*) No, Sir.